The Sun.

# FORTS IN RUINS

# Full Details of Monday's Fight at Santiago.

## IO VESSELS IN LINE.

Precision of Our Aim at the Harbor Forts.

OUR SHIPS NOT INJURED.

One Sailor Wounded-the Massachusetts' Mast Hit.

Most of the Spanish Batteries Were Silenced Their Guns Were Badly Manned, and Our Plant Escaped Almost Eugenthed-The Mills tary Mast of the Massachusetts Was Hit, and a Bursting Shell Struck the Suwance-Cubana Opened Fire on the Town from the Menutains, but Were Too Far Away to Do Damage-Our Guns Did Great Execution.

#### Special Coble Despatch to Tan Bun

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7 .- A despatch yesterday to THE SUN told of the decision arrived at by Admiral Sampson to make another attack on the fortifications at Santiago to complete the work begun by Commodore Schley. Early on Monday morning the outer line of the defences was bombarded, and when the ships stopped firing most of the Spanish batteries had been silenced, while those that were not silenced were so badly disabled that their fire practically amounted to nothing.

On Sunday all the Captains under Admiral Sampson were summoned by signal to board the flagship New York. Everybody indulged in speculation as to what the conference meant, and later there was much joy aboard all the vessels when it became known that the Admiral was going to give his men another chance at the Spaniards.

It had been seen that the Spaniards were displaying the greatest activity in repairing the batteries damaged at the time of Commodore Schley's bombardment and in constructing new defences. Admiral Sampson concluded that it was time to stop this, and it was to discuss his plans and to see that all the details were thoroughly understood that he summoned his Cap-

It was decided that there should be a general bombardment to reduce the fortifications, and each Captain was instructed as to the part his ship should take in it.

It had been evident for some days that the Spaniards did not expect to be allowed to proceed with their work without molestation from the American fleet. Judging from their preparations and movements, it was thought they expected when they were attacked it would be about dawn, but Ad miral Sampson decided that the bombardment should begin later in the morning, in order that all the men might have their breakfast and go into the fight with full

At 6 o'clock the signal was given to clear for action, and the officers and men sprang to their stations with alacrity. Forty minutes later the ships slowly formed into two lines, 800 yards apart, on each side of the entrance to the harbor. To the east were the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship; Iows, Oregon, Yankee and Dolphin, while to the west were the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on board; Massachu setts, Texas, Vixen and Suwance.

The lines were formed six miles off shore When the ships had got into their assigned positions they steamed slowly in toward the mouth of the harbor until they were about 4,000 yards from the shore.

It could be seen from the decks of the warships that the Spaniards were prepar ing for the attack that was impending.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the engage ment was opened by a thundering roar from the flagship New York, and a shell from one of her 8-inch rifles went hustling through the air toward the Morro, the ancient fort which the Spanlards have here tofore believed to be impregnable. They

knew more when the battle ceased. Almost simultaneously with the shot from the New York one of the guns of the Brooklyn roared a defiance to the enemy.

As the firing opened the two lines began to manosuvre, presenting a beautiful and imposing sight to those on THE SUN despatch boat, which was as close to the fighters as the regulations established by Admiral Sampson would permit.

Admiral Sampson's squadron turned to the east and Commodore Schley's to the west. At the same time the lighter ships, in obedience to a signal, steamed out of the range of the heaviest shore batteries for the purpose of attacking the light field batteries that had been erected near the

ble distance apart, steamed slowly in, pouring a devastating fire on the strong shore defences that were grouped at the mouth of

The fire from the warships was vigorous and sustained, showing that the men were enjoying the work that had been cut out for them. The shore batteries answered weakly at first, but the gunners in them seemed to gain more confidence and coolness as the battle continued, and their fire then became strong.

The Spanish batteries were armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns, which were taken to Santiago by the Spanish steamer Montserrat. These were manned by German and French artillery experts, whose knowledge of American marksmanship was greatly augmented during the fight.

The Spaniards had boasted that no fleet would live before these imported experts. but they proved themselves to be about as poor artillerists as the Spaniards themelves, than whom no worse ever stood behind a gun. Not one of the American ships was materially damaged.

The marksmanship of the Yankee sailors was, as usual, excellent, particularly in the cases of the New York and Texas.

For an hour a perfect storm of shot and shell landed in the batteries and forts, doing frightful execution. The Spaniards stood it as long as they could, and then their fire began to slacken.

Shells from the fleet could be seen landing and exploding on the crest of the hill on which the Morro stands and at the bottom of which were some of the strongest

As shells landed in these batteries there would be a roaring that could be heard above the din of battle, and then above the clouds of dust and masses of flying masonry could be seen guns and men blown

The Yankee, manned by the naval milltia, made a fine showing. She kept close inshore, fighting the batteries near the beach. The naval militia fought like old blueisckets and poured a savage fire into

The cannonading was kept up until 10:20 o'clock, when the New York signalled "Cease firing."

During the battle one gun located east of the Morro was seen to be hit. It was lifted bodily into the air and hurled for a great distance.

A magazine on the west side of the en trance was set on fire by a shell which exploded in it. One of the three Spanish flags that were shot away was not replaced

In the course of the bombardment a battery of field pieces at the Cuban head quarters on a mountain top north of Santiago opened fire on the town. The range was fully ten miles, and, of course, no damage was done. The firing was attributed to the enthusiasm of the insurgents in seeing their hereditary enemy being thoroughly whipped.

a small fort near the beach, and the Dolphin's commander thought he could draw their fire. He plumped several shells into them, but elicited no reply. The fort was knocked to pieces and the Spaniards who were left alive fled.

The Spaniards had mounted several Quaker guns, supposed to be pieces of trunks of trees, since Commodore Schley had his last engagement with them, and it is supposed that the fort destroyed was supplied with these harmless weapons. There were only two pieces served by the Spaniards east of the Morro, and these were finally silenced.

Admiral Sampson, after the engagement began, ran in within 1,800 yards of the mouth of the harbor. The fire from the flagship was principally directed against the batteries inside the barbor, and it did great execution. None of the ships approached the shore so closely as the New

To make the fire against the Morro effective it was necessary for some of the war ships to stand well off the coast in order that the proper elevation of the guns could be obtained.

The ships on the west side of the entrance ultimately worked in until they were within 3,000 yards of the beach.

By this time the old Morro had been transformed into a picturesque ruin, part of what had been its walls lying in tumbled heaps of masonry, while the part still standing was torn and rent with great holes, where the solid shot had ploughed

A short distance beneath the Morro stands an old stone fortification in which it was known Lieut, Hobson and his fellow heroes of the Merrimac were confined. This was, of course, not fired upon, and the American gunners were exceedingly careful that none of their shots went anywhere near enough the structure to harm their imprisoned comrades.

The surprising accuracy of the American fire was illustrated by the fact that the the landing of troops. batteries on the rocky table below the building where the prisoners were confined were completely ruined by the shots from Commodore Schley's squadron.

The Marblehead and the New Orleans, which had been lying far off shore for some time after the firing began, were finally signalled that they might take part in the bombardment.

They came in, the Marblehead on the The battleships, remaining a consideral west and the New Orleans on the east, and a number of badly aimed shells from

worked their way well inshore, all the the American warships fell in the city but time fighting desperately. The effect of did no damage. their shote could be seen along the shore, where bare patches of ground show the pathway of their shells.

The firing was suspended before the officers and men wished, and they were greatly disappointed in not being allowed to wipe the last vestige of the Spanish fortifications off the earth.

Much laughter was occasioned on board the big ship by the conduct of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which, when the order to cease firing was given, slowly and reluctantly turned seaward, at the same time keeping up a hot fire on the shore from her stern guns. The Texas was slow to withdraw, and she, too, continued to fire over her stern until she was nearly out of range.

The New Orleans, as usual, used smoke less powder, which permitted her to use her guns with greater rapidity than she would have been able to do had her gunners been blinded by the huge clouds of smoke which followed each discharge of the big guns of the other ships.

The Suwanee, which was firing close in shore, was struck by a bursting shell. William Rose, a seaman, was struck in the leg by a flying tragment, but his injury is slight.

The ships suffered slightly from the recoil of their great guns. The military mast of the Massachusetts was struck by a shot, but the damage did not amount to

The Spanish batteries on the key inside the harbor fired on the fleet, but their shots were ineffective. Many shells from the warships flew into the city, but this was unintentional, Admiral Sampson having no idea of bombarding the town.

The morning was misty and showers were frequent. The scene ashore and affoat was most beautiful. The mountains along the coast were wrapped in clouds and the ships were enveloped in smoke.

The shells that missed the fortifications tore up trees by their roots, demolished rocks, and dug huge holes in the earth, scattering the fragments high into the air.

Fountains of débris showed whenever a big shell landed on the cliff facing the sea. Vegetation was exterminated and the conformation of the cliff was altered, and buildings were demolished wherever the shells struck. All the guns along the sea front, save the smoothbores in the Morro, were silenced, and many of them were ruined.

The preparations for the landing of marines are progressing rapidly. When the landing is made the insurgents will coperate with the American forces.

The artillery on shore, used at great distance against the Spaniards, was operated by the insurgents. It is known that about 9.000 insurgents are in the immediate vicinity of Santiago.

Several expeditions have landed lately, carrying arms and equipments to them. The insurgents here are all well armed now with Springfield rifles, and several pieces of light artillery were sent to them recently.

There has been no general landing of United States troops at or near Santiago, but a small expedition which sailed from Tampa ten days ago carried the pieces of field artillery, and a few men were landed with the artillery to assist the insurgents

SPANISH VERSION OF THE FIGHT, We Didn't Do Much Damago, but Ro

Nine Crippled Warships! Special Cable Despatch to Two Serv. HAVANA, June 7 .- The exact Spanish

osses at Santiago on Monday were: In the land forces, one private killed and

four officers and twenty-one soldiers wounded. In the naval forces, Second Officer Acosta of the Reina Mercedes and five sailors killed, and one officer and eleven sailors wounded. A majority of those wounded are only slightly injured.

Morro Castle and the cruiser Reina Merredes were slightly damaged.

The American vessels were compelled to withdraw, apparently much damaged. Nine of them were seriously crippled.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Haytl, June 7 .- The following despatch has just been received from Santiago de Cuba:

"The American fleet began the second bombardment of the defences here at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and the firing did not cease until 10:30.

"It is estimated that about 1,500 shots at least were fired by the ten American warships that took part in the engagement. "The other ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet maintained a heavy fire near Agua-

"The ships at the entrance of the harbon directed their fire against the Morro and the batteries at Cinco Reales, Punta Gorda, and Zocapa fort. It is supposed that the object of the entire movement was to cover

"This is pretty certain to have been the case at Aguadores and Deiquiri. The intention of the Americans was to put a force of men ashore there, where they were to form a junction with the insurgents. "The men, according to report, were

landed, but were repulsed by a Spanish force. The insurgents were dispersed. "Some damage was inflicted to the batteries and forts at the mouth of the harbor

"The American ships were apparently badly damaged, several of them retiring completely crippled. The Spanish losses were alight, but it is believed that the Americans suffered severely."

The despatch gives no further details. It is thought here from the meagreness of the Spanish advices that the Spaniards must have suffered a severe reverse. The above despatch was received at an early hour this morning.

A later despatch said it was reported in Santiago that an American General, with 3,500 troops, effected a landing east of the city on Monday afternoon.

Among the Spanish killed are Lieuts. Perez and Garcia, both artillery officers. Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez and Lieut, Irizar were slightly wounded. One private was killed and twenty-one others

The old cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was moored near the mouth of the harbor, was damaged by the American fire, Her second Commodore was killed. a

were also an Ensign and five sailors. They all met their deaths from the explosion of a shell. Altogether sixteen sailors were killed.

The despatch adds that a further attack by the Americans is shortly expected, but the military and naval officers are confident of their ability to resist successfully any force that the Americans can bring against them.

SAMPSON MAKES REPORT. to Says He Silenced the Works "Without

Injury of Any Mind.

Washington, June 7.-Confirmation of the iews reports about an ergagement at Santiage between the Spanish forts and the American leet came to the Navy Department this evening in an official despatch from Rear Admiral Samp son. In the official bulletin posted at the de partment the place whence the despatch was iled for telegraphing is not given. The message follows:

Secretary of War, Washington:

Bembarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. o-day, June 6. Have silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 SAMPSON.

According to the best information obtainable nothing was said in the despatch about landing marines or troops near the bombarded town. Naval officers believe the statements in the eports to that effect, although they profess ignorance of the reasons why it should done in advance of the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army corps. The Administration was not apprised in advance of Admiral Sampson's intention to bombard the fortifications about Santiago, and for that reason i unwilling to risk any conjectures as to his purpose. There is ample evidence in addition to the statements of persons in authority to show that Admiral Sampson has the widest discretion in the conduct of his operations. He has made his own plans and the Navy Department has too therough a trust in his ability and discretion to interfere in any way with his arrangements for bringing about the fall of Santiago and the

capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet. Although it is true that the Administration was not aware of Admiral Sampson's intention to slience the defences of Santiago yesterday, the understanding was based on advices from as he joined Commodore Schley. When Sampoff Santlago, he was in possession of a sucrestion emanating from the Naval War Board that he should sink the collier Merrimac in the en trance channel leading to Santiago Bay. No imperative instructions to that effect had been sent him, however, and the Navy Department was in ignorance whether the scheme met with the Admiral's approval until the press de

spatches informed it of Hobson's gallant deed. Nevertheless, the news of the Merrimac episode was a surprise to the department, for the members of the War Board and other officials had come to believe, from a message sent by Sampson, that he intended to attempt to force an entrance into the bay instead o blocking the channel. On Wednesday last the department received word from Sampson, who was then on his way to Santiage, that he would make an attack on the following day. He said nothing about sinking the Merrimac in the channel, and the officials here thought that the plan had been abandoned for that of attemptine to steam in with the big ships of the fleet and fighting Cervers in the inner harbor.

Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago on Wednesday morning. All the next day the naval authorities expected news of a big fight between the American vessels and the Spanish shore bat teries and fleet. When the news came late that night in brief press despatches that a vesse supposed to have been the Merrimac had tried to force the channel and had been sunk by Spanish torpedoes the officials surmised tha Sampson had attempted to get at Cervera unde

cover of darkness. The news of yesterday's engagement did not surprise the Navy Dopartment. It is considered here as a fulfilment of Sampson's promise of week ago, that he would attack on his arrival. The purpose of the Admiral in sending landing force ashore, according to some reports, at a point near Santiago, cannot be explained by the officials, but they are inclined to believe that the marines or troops who formed the party were directed to throw up entrenchments and establish a secure been at which Gen. Shafter's regulars can be landed with their supplies, preparatory to cooperating with the insurgents in an assault or the city proper.

Absolute confirmation of the understanding that an engineers' battalien of the regular army sailed from Tampa for Santiago several days ago cannot be obtained, but the belief is growing that part of the forces which went ashore were composed of the engineer contin-Undoubtedly the battalien of marines gent. from the auxiliary cruiser Resolute is new on Cuban soil near Santiago. This force numbers more than 400 men, and as many more marines could be furnished from the ships of the American fleet to augment them.

The success of Sampson's assault of yesterday a very gratifying to the Administration. His statement that no injury of any kind was in fileted by the enemy is taken to include the personnel of the American fiset as well as the Naval officers express amazement over the

absence of fatalities among the American forces. So far in the battles at Manila and Porto Rico, and the several minor affairs at Car densa, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, and other piaces, only one officer and a few men have lost their lives, and one officer and seven men have been captured. Everybody in official circles is greatly encour-aged over the outlook, and naval officers are induiging in locular comments that the tro will find Santiago in Sampson's possession they don't get there soon. Frederick Rodgers, who was i'resident of the first board.

Hale Besks ; Thousands in Ugo

## SCHLEY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MM BELIEVES HIS VLHET BARELY AFOIDED DESTRUCTION.

Pilot Had Been Selected by Course Bent and the Junta at Mingston to Guide the Fleet Pact the Mines and Into Santings Harbor-The Man Said This Night Safety Se Seno-His Actions Ware Suspicious and Schley Decided He Was a Sev-Me Threatened to Shoot Him, but Later Sent Mim Black to Kingston-New Dent Has Returned Him to Schley with More Assurances of Sie Loyalty. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUIL

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7,-Commodore Schley is convinced that his fleet has barely sscaped being blown up by the submarine mines in Santiago harbor, a trap to get him over the mines having been set by the Spanish spies who swarm in Kingston. He believes that the man who was sent to him last week by Mr. Dent, the American Consul at Kingston, in company with an interpreter named Duval, was none other than a Spanish pilot, who had been imposed upon the Cuban Junta in Kingston,

and through the Junta on Consul Dent. The Sun's despatches told several days ago of the selection of a pilot by Consul Dent to guide Commodore Schley's squadron past the mines and into the harbor of Santiago. The run was to be made under the cover of darkness, and the pilot was confident of his ability to take the ships into the harbor in perfect safety.

Consul Dent, acting on instructions from Washington, selected a man who was vouched for by the Junta in Kingston as one who was absolutely loyal to the Cuban cause and who knew the harbor of Santiago better than any other man to be found.

The man, with the interpreter, Duval, was taken on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which took him to the flagship Brooklyn. The alleged pilot was no sooner on the flagship than he began asking questions of the most suspicious character, evidently endeavoring to learn the strength of the squadron, the armament of the ships and other things that would be of great importance to the Spaniards.

When Commodore Schley questioned him about the harbor his information was so clearly misleading, according to the accu rate charts in Commodore Schley's possession, that the Commodore at once believed the man to be a spy.

The Commodore was at first indignant and threatened to have the slieged pilot executed, but later on he turned him over to the Harvard and sent him back to Kingston.

It was discovered that his brother is the

most experienced pilot in Santiago harbor. When the Harvard delivered him in Kingston, Consul Dent thought some mistake had been made, and returned him to Commodore Schley when the Harvard left, with renewed assurances of his worth and

The Harvard has not yet delivered the man to the Brooklyn, and whether he will escape with his life or not when he again meets Commodore Schley is an open ques

TO PAY THE HOBSON MORTGAGE. Alabama's Way of Showing Regard for the

Commander of the Merris BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.-The movemen begun in Mobile to collect subscriptions to raise mertgage on the home of Lieut. Richmend Pearson Hobson at Greensberough is spreading all over the State, and before June 15, when the foreclesure sale is to take place, enough money will have been contributed to take up the debt and give the property to his mother. The First National Bank of Mobile has been selected as a depository for contributions and the First Na tional Bank of Birmingham as a place to receive contributions. Other cities have selected the most prominent banks, and many contribu-

tions are now being made, The movement was begun by Z. M. P. Inge of Mobile, and he is being assisted by S. V. Taylor, Auditor of the Mobile and Ohio Railread, and John L. Rapier, publisher of the Mebile Register Newspapers all over Alabama are taking up the matter, and the raising of the mertgage is a

certainty. ROBSON FOR THE ALABAMA. Movement Started to Secure for Mim the

Command of the New Battleship MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7.- A campaign has been started in Alabama looking to the promotion of Lieut. Hobson to the post of Captain commanding the new ship Alabama. It is be leved that the newspapers and the public throughout the South will join in the recomnendation. From Hobson's friends in Greens boro it is learned that he has for some time de sired to get out of the Construction Bureau and into the line. The Montgomery Advertiser in referring to the matter says editorially:

" Lieut. Hosson has demonstrated his origin ality, his breadth, his capacity for self-centrol, which is the highest qualification for command, his energy, determination, and coolness. In what is he lacking to fit him to command any ship affoat? He has the brains, the training, the experience in seamanship, the daring. all means let him be made Captain of the Ala

For a Testimonial to Hobson A subscription list was circulated on the floor

of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday for a fund to pay for a suitable festimonial to Lieut. Hobson, who sunk the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

U. B. BUYN THE CATANIA. bout All the Ships the Government Can Charter it Has Got Already.

It was reported yesterday that the Govern ment has bought the British tramp freighter Catania for a transport. Transports for charter are practically out of the market, and the Government now has practically all the vessels that can be chartered for any purpose, The Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was aug-mented resterday by the attachment of Capt.

Study Law at Mome iculars free. The Sprague Corresp of Law, No. 301 Telephone Bidg., Desre

### BORBARDMENT RENEWED. Nows from Spanish Sources That the Fight

Went On Vesterday. Special Cable Despatches to Two Sps.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 7 .- There was further cannonading at Santiago de Cuba this morning. It was rumored in that city that the Americans have captured Aguadores, where it is thought a landing in force will be made.

A wild rumor in which not the slightest credence is placed is current here to-day. It is to the effect that the Spanish squadron from Cadiz, numbering eighteen vessels, has been seen off Jamaica.

MADRID, June 7,-The Spanish official version of the operations at Santiago de

Cuba to-day is as follows: "Col. Aldea, with a column of Spanish troops, has had a fight with a party of rebels who were covering the landing of Americans near Santiago, two American cruisers assisting in the landing. No de tails of the result of the operations have yet been received.

"The enemy's squadron re-attacked Santiago. The cannonading began at 8 A. M. and finished at 11 o'clock. The despatch conveying this information gives no further details."

There is considerable anxiety here regarding the situation at Santiago de Cuba. The officials say they have received no confirmation of the American reports of victory for their warships.

MISCHIEF BENNETT DID. An Article in His Paris Newspaper May Pro

tong the War. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Swy MADRID, June 7.-The gravest mischief is

being caused by the editorial published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, a synopsis of which was cabled to THE SUN on Satur day last. Since long before the outbreak of the war the Herald has been appreciated here for its pro-Spanish utterances, and many of its articles and editorials have been copied and favorably commented upon by the Spanish press.

Its latest effusion, however, threatens to prov the direct cause of the prolongation of the war. Spanish opinion, both official and general, was rapidly approaching the point where Spain could seek peace on the terms that the United States would probably demand. The Herald's virtual declaration that America was tired of the war and would be glad to abandon it has been eagerly accepted and has wrought an entire change in public sentiment.

Vigoreus resistance and aggression are no universally advocated, in the hope that the United States will seek a compromise before long on a basis fairly favorable to Spain.

WHISKEY FOR THE ARMY. Kentucky Distillers Propose to Send 59,000

One Brink Bottles to Cuba LOUISVILLE, June 7 .- The Kentucky distiller propose to send 50,000 bottles of whiskey to Cuba for the American soldiers when they oc cupy the island. Whiskey will also be forwarded to the army

of occupation in Porto Rico and perhaps to Manila if it can be transported. Some time ago Col. Thomas H. Shirley, after which holds one drink. It is bottles of this kind, filled with the best product of the State, that will be presented the soldiers. In the hot countries to be invaded, Kentuckians argue, the soldiers will need small deses of Bourbon to make them fight. The old story of Grant and Lincoln and the whiskey is recited in support of the plan.

The plan has not yet been put into operation but whiskey men out in the State are pushing it. The plan is for each distillery to contribute a barrel of its best make. This will furnish whiskey for medical and fighting purposes for the entire army.

MANILA TOO FAR AWAY FOR BRYAN

His Friends Scent a Plot to Keep Him Out of the Country So That He Can't Be President. LINCOLN, Neb., June 7 .- Gov. Holcomb received a private telegram from Washington this afternoon saying that orders would issued at once for the mobilization at Lincoln of lol, Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's appointment was made in advance of any action by the companies, as is customary in national guard organizations. The reason assigned for this is the necessity for haste. The twelve companies are all enrolled and mobiliza tion will be the work of twenty-four hours only. Mr. Bryan has sent a protest to some of hi friends at Washington, who have been trying to prevent his being sent to the far away Philip pines, on the ground that it is a pretext to keep nim out of the country beyond the next cam-

AMERICAN DIVILIRY.

acts Which the Spaniards Say Are Infringe ments Upon International Law. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, June 7 .- The Duke Almodovar Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday mailed to the Spanish Ambassadors abroad note or memorandum showing that the Ameri cans had captured Spanish vessels before the official declaration of war, bembarded ports in Cubs and Porto Rico without notice, and hoisted the Spanish flag at Guantanamo.

The note says that Spain considers these acts to have been infringements upon international

MORE TALK OF PEACE. Russia and France Desirous of Taking a Dom inating Hand to It. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 7.-The Paris correspondent of the Standard says that reports of peace negotiations continue to spread, and adds that such negotiations cannot be very far off. They are likely, however, to cause more international tribulation than the war itself.

There is reason to believe that France and

Russia are exchanging views as to the expe-

diency of subjecting the American conquests in the far East to European sanction. SPANISH STEAMER AT KINGSTON. the Comes from Marsanille, Cuba, and Wants

Coal and Provisions. Special Cable Despute's to THE SILN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.- The Spanish steamer Bonita Estergangu arrived at Port Royal on Saturday and was quarantined.

### DEWEY'S GLORIOUS FIGHT.

FRESH AND GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE MANILA FICTORY.

Eye Witnesses of the Battle Arrive to San Francisco-The Two Torpedo Bonts That Made a Dack at the Olympia-Thos Were Biddled by the Smaller Gunn, and the Best Sank with All es Beard-Coolness and Bravery of the Sonne

ish Admiral-Spanish Flags Come Bown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.-The steamer Beleis arrived to-day from Hong Kone bringing three Americans who were eyewitnesses of the great naval battle at Manila. They reached Hong Kong by the despatch boat McCulloch, Thou are Col. G. A. Loud, acting paymaster of the despatch boat McCulioch; Dr. Charles H. Kindleberger, surgeon of the Olympia, and J. C. Evana, gunner of the Boston. Kindleberger and Evans are going home, as their terms of service have expired. Col. Loud was paymaster of the Mo-Culloch, but was relieved when he reached Hong Kong, coming back on leave of absence Col. Loud gives a good story of the fight, which he was in a position to watch carefully by the

aid of a good glass. He said: "After leaving Hong Kong we steered straight for the Philippines, and as we approached the coast the Baltimore, Boston, and Concord were told off to go on in front to see if they could discover anything of the enemy.

"No enemy, however, was seen, but in Suble Bay the Kite came across a couple of small schooners, whose occupants were questioned as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, but without satisfaction, they even pretending not to know where Manila is,

"It was about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening when we left Subic Bay. We expected to sight the Spaniards every minute, and accordingly steamed slowly along. A sharp lookout was kept and everything was ready for action. Still nothing hove in sight, and late in the evening we arrived outside Manila Bay, entering the broad channel in regular battle order.

"The vessels steamed slowly by Corregider Island, which divides the entrance to Manila harbor into two channels. There was a bright soon, but the ships had nearly all passed the forts there without being discovered. No lights were permitted on any of the ships with the exception of a stern light, to enable the vessels to keep in line. The dull gray color of the ships evidently helped to conceal them from view. There was perfect stillness on each ship of the fleet. The men were at quarters, and everything was in perfect readiness as they steamed slowly through the wide channel to the south of Corregidor Island. Six of the ships had passed through unnoticed when a rattling fire from the shore batteries told that the fleet had been sighted. The shots dropped near the Boston and McCulloch. The McCulloch answered with three shets and the Boston also fired several shots. None of the projectiles damaged any of the vessels, and, after the shots from the Boston and McCulloch, no further atention was paid to the fire from the forts. The fleet slowly advanced up the bay to Manila, and arrived opposite the city about 4:30 A. M.,

when day was breaking.
"We soon made out the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Cavité. Including four small gunboats, there were about fourteen vessels alto rether drawn up in line, backed and flanked by the batteries of Cavité, which were very heavily mounted, the ordnance including several 10inch guns. The Spanlards gave us a warm reception, and we soon found that the Don Antenio d'Ulloa and the Reina Cristina (the flag ship) carried much heavier guns than we thought. They, however, did no execution, while the broadsides poured by our vessels, as headed by the Olympia, they steamed across

"We first fired the port battery and then came around and fired the starboard battery, repeating this operation four or five times. The second time we came around the Spanish Admiral came out in the Reina Cristina and gallantly assailed us. We received him warmly, and I do not know how in the world he escaped with his life, While the old Admiral was standing on the bridge a shot from one of our vessels blew the bridge clean over, but the Admiral somehow escaped, for we saw him afterward calmly pacing the deck. Finally, finding he could do no good, he turned to get back into the harber, but before he could take shelter an 8-inch shell from the Boston struck his vessel in the stern and set her on fire. Later she mank with some 200 men. The Admiral was among

those who escaped. "The Castilla was next to take fire and the Don Antonio d'Ulloa followed. Two torpedo launches, which lay in wait off Cavité, attempted to run in with torpedoes against the Olympia, and there were some trying moments for the crew. The shells from the big guns did not succeed in hitting such small objects as they rapidly approached. When within 800 yards of the flagship, the secondary batteries of the Olympia sent in a perfect bail of 6-pound shells, smash ing up the leading boat, killing all on board, and driving the second launch back on the beach with twelve shot holes through her. This boat

was afterward found covered with blood. " By this breakfast time had arrived, and the Commodore gave a signal to haul off a short distance, not going to anchor, however, and the commanding officers had a consultation. The attack was resumed at about 11 o'clock. This time we directed our attention to the Cavita batteries, the Spanish fleet having been practically annihilated. The Baltimore took the lead. She had orders to attack the shore batteries, and she went and did the cheeklest thing of the whole day. The batteries mounted 10-inch guns, a shot from one of which would, if it had struck her, have blown the Baltimore into atoms. The vessel, however, to the admiration of the whole fleet, went in full speed until she got close under the batteries. Then she swang round and let them have it with a vengeance. It was wonderful to see her gallantly sail into the teeth of the guns and slience

any importance had by this time been de-atroyed. I shall not soon forget the sight which the harbor presented. The smoking hulks of the Spanish vessels which had not yet sunk were seen to be strewn with corpses and wounded men, and bodies were floating about in the water. I should think the Spanish less about 500 men killed and wounded, while on our side not a man was lost and only one badly

"The hauling down of the Spanish flag at about 12:15 o'clock was received with great cheering by our fleet. In the evening the Mo-Culloch unchored under the guns of the battery at Cavité. Yes, it was rather risky business, but you see the Commodore had intimated to the Spaniards that if they fired a single shot be would lay the whole city in ashes. The threat had the desired effect.

is from Manzanillo, on the south coast of Cuba "The first part of the harrie lasted over two hours. The steady thunder of the cannon was kept up. The roar was semething terrible. The turific fire was kept up from the forts and Spanish ships upon our flegt. It looked to